(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2426.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1793.

OSTEND, *April* 24.

THE day before yesterday six English transports with about 7000 troops and baggage, arrived here under the convoy of a frigate and a cutter, from England. As soon as the great English convoy with 2,400 horses and 5000 men, which is expected every day, shall have arrived, it is thought that Dunkirk will be attacked. Several British armed vessels are cruising off that harbour, to blockade it; and we learn that the French at Dunkirk are much alarmed, and that their own privateers are not permitted to leave the harbour for fear of being captured.

The extent of territory which his majesty the king of Prussia has acquired in Poland, is estimated at a thousand square leagues; with a population of twelve or thirteen hundred thousand souls—The Polish noblemen at Vienna, are set out to pay homage to the empress and the king of Prussia.

DUNKIRK, *April* 26.

The combined armies have taken a position favourable to an attack on this town; but the soldiers and the inhabitants are determined to defend it to the last extremity. Yesterday they were all drawn forth into the streets, and there they solemnly swore they would be buried in the ruins rather than surrender it. Many spies have been apprehended here, as well as at Ostend, on suspicion of carrying on a correspondence with the Austrian armies, amongst which are several English, and a few Dutch and French.

SHREWSBURY, *April* 26.

Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, has paid the last debt of nature. He died on the 15th instant, at his apartments at New-Inn, London. His extraordinary feats of walking, by which he might with proper management have benefited so much, never produced him enough to keep him above the reach of indigence. Poverty, which he ought always to have kept a day's march behind him, was his constant companion in his travels through life even to the hour of his death.

Two tradesmen of Wolverhampton, died last week, in consequence of being put into bed with damp sheets, at the late Stafford assizes—many lives have been lost by this fatal kind of neglect.

LONDON, *May* 3.

One of the French privateers arrived in the river is a complete naval curiosity, having been sent out in such a state as was, perhaps, never before instanced.—The caulking of the seams is bare, neither upon them, nor upon any other part of the vessel, is there an ounce of tar, pitch or paint, and all her materials are what is called single sound, that is, she has only one anchor, one cable, and compass, and so on. Such is the "nimble haste, with which she was whistled down the wind, to prey on fortune."

Notwithstanding the communication from France is much interrupted, we have received the following letter from Boulogne, which contains news of great importance, should the event justify the contents of it.

BOULOGNE, April 25.

"Twelve days ago two Englishmen embarked at this place for England. This circumstance took place at noon, and with uncommon attention towards them on the part of the municipality of the town. An agent from the executive council who accompanied them from Paris, did not fail to excite our attention. The inhabitants in general expected their business was relating to the opening of the passage between England and France, which had been so lately shut.

"These two persons arrived here about six days before, accompanied by the agent above mentioned, whose passport said he was charged with a mission. He brought also letters from the executive council to the mayor and municipal officers, to send these foreigners to their own country, with all proper attention. This was on the point of being fulfilled, when a commissioner of the convention from Arras arrived in the town, to whom the mayor communicated the affair. The commissioner, not knowing their errand, and as the defection of Dumourier had just taken place, he suspected the persons, and accordingly ordered them to be arrested, and dispatched a courier to Paris, to identify the passport, and a boat was kept ready, in case the letters of the president of the council were confirmed. In this situation they remained six days, when orders were returned to send them to England, and these were confirmed by the new committee of public safety, consisting of nine of the leading members of both parties in the convention. The mayor and municipality accompanied them to the Quay, where they embarked for England. The object of their mission no one could learn.

"This circumstance has of course caused much speculation, and the general opinion is—they were charged with making overtures for a peace. The government of France having clearly seen the deceptions that had been passed on it on a former occasion, and seeing that the only prospect of quieting affairs at home was by peace, has unanimously determined upon the measure. In consequence of which, letters to this purpose, we understand, have been written; but owing to the alien bill, and not knowing what reception a Frenchman would meet with in England, these letters were thus forwarded to an agent of the executive council resident in London, to deliver to lord Grenville."

May 7. Yesterday a very curious and effective experiment was made on the river Thames.—A vessel of nearly an hundred tuns burthen, on board of which is fitted up the steam apparatus contrived by the late ingenious Mr. Rumsey, after having gone up to Westminster bridge with the tide, was veered about, and navigated against the stream, which then ran with great velocity, through one of the arches of Blackfriars bridge, to the great satisfaction of all on board, as well as to the amazement of a great number of persons in boats on the river, and many who were witnesses to the experiment from the balustrades of the bridge.

The quarrel of the royal brothers-in-law (duke of York and hereditary prince of Orange) was recent, but there is said to have been an old grudge between them. Something that had its origin in the court of Berlin, and which the two marriages did not totally dissipate. We rejoice that it ended without serious injury to either of the princes, and lament that their dissention is not likely to break up the league of the crowns of Europe.

NEW-YORK, *June* 26.

Yesterday the British packet Portland, capt. James, arrived in this port in 49 days from Falmouth, and 19 from Halifax. She does not bring accounts so late as the Pallas by six days.

We learn, that the packet came all the way from Halifax coast-wise, to avoid the Ambuscade, of whom capt. James had heard.

The English sloop Providence has been carried into Wilmington, (N. C.) prize to the French privateer Vainqueur de la Bastille, where the privateer has also arrived. This vessel was formerly the Hector, of Philadelphia, and was purchased, at Charleston, by the captain, (Hervieux, an officer in the French navy) and commissioned by the French consul there. Gideon Olmstead, who acted as an officer on board, is held to answer it to the district federal court, by the magistrates, agreeably (as they supposed) to the spirit of the president's proclamation. The captain of the prize sloop has sued the captain of the privateer in an action of trespass, under pretence of an illegal capture.

EUROPEAN COMPENDIUM.

By the last accounts, the situation of the French armies, it will be remembered, was not thoroughly understood, either upon the Rhine, of which the cities of Mentz and Landau are the principal fortifications; or in Flanders, of which Lisle, Valenciennes and Conde, are the garrisons. It was not even certain, whether the defection of their late general, Dumourier, had not extended its baneful influence to these places, so as to facilitate their surrendering to the Austrians, of which the British papers had announced the probability. Nothing of this nature, however, appears to have taken effect by the present intelligence. On the other hand, the numbers of the troops in either of them, was supposed, by the national commissioners, sufficient to hold a long and obstinate siege, if not wholly to frustrate the intentions of the German army. The battalions of France were recruiting fast on the frontiers, and the soldiers discovered in their daily skirmishing, and in some actions of magnitude, the most heroic courage. Heroic we call it—because the official accounts of the prince of Saxe Cobourg acknowledged it to have been obstinate—an expression of the utmost force in the mouth of an enemy. The French, indeed, like the Americans, have washed away the stain of imputed cowardice, with the blood of their enemies.

It appears by these papers, that the Germans are negotiating by proclamations, which changes the ground in favour of the French, as the difficulties, in the way of entire subjugation, augment. What, for example, is more opposite, than the declarations of the duke of Brunswick and prince Cobourg—One was to burn and destroy Paris, if even one of the royal family was injured. The latter wishes for peace upon the terms and stipulations of the first constitution which the people had adopted, and which abolishes all the privileged orders. It was just so in America—In the first place unconditional submission was offered—then conditional, and afterwards unconditional independence.——Pray Heaven, the event may be the same with the French, as the happiness of the world, perhaps the existence of civil liberty, even here, depends upon their maintaining their freedom.

In one of the English papers it is said, that the Germans have lost, by action, sickness, death and desertion, at least a third of their army, since the campaign opened in February last.

It is certain, at any rate, that some of the battles were severe and bloody; and every body knows the dangers the health of soldiers is exposed to by their being early in the field.

The accounts of the commissioners, three of whom have tarried in the garrison of Mentz, are very favourable, and their presence will, no doubt, inspire the soldiers with courage.

The vigorous proceedings of the convention in the punishment of the aristocrats, and the suppression of the rebels in Brittany, promises much to the future security of the republic.

It has been the policy of such characters, consisting of the old nobility, or their friends and dependents, to plead the constitutional authorities, to confound and disorganise every thing. But most of these persons have been seized, their intrigues discovered, and their conspiracies suppressed.

The combination of powers is more in name than reality. One of the aids-du-camp of gen. Dampierre, has declared at the bar of the assembly, that the enemies of France disagree. It is certain, that every league of despots to conquer their enemies, has hitherto proved to be abortive, from the effect of various and discordant interests, which do not fail to appear upon any material disappointment.

The prospect of famine in France, with which the British appear to have felicitated themselves, is not now spoken of, by which we may conclude, that all their hopes of such a dreadful calamity are near at an end. The policy of the British cabinet, indeed, seems to lie in trying to starve the women and children of France, in order to conquer the men. But while they are thus meditating all manner of evils by fire and sword, death and pestilence, to ruin the cause of liberty in France, they are arrested by distresses of a touching and peculiar nature in their own country.

It seems, by the immense floods of paper, and the former extension of credit, that they have raised the quantity of their bills out of all proportion to the money which represents them. This circumstance, and the alarm it has occasioned among the bankers, together with the stoppage of exports to France, have checked their manufactures, and have inundated the merchants with goods for which they have no vent.—In consequence of this, all trust and confidence between man and man is so totally at an end, that credit (the main spring of the British commerce) is almost wholly at a stand. Failures, in number and amount, beyond imagination, have taken place in consequence; and all persons are ruminating with astonishment, upon the novelty and distress of their situation, and upon the means of relieving it. Hitherto the only expedient proposed in parliament is worse than the evil it is intended to correct, for it obliges the borrower to deposite goods to twice the amount of the sum he receives, and thus reduces him to the necessity of giving the most exorbitant premium for the money he may take, as the most of these commodities to be deposited are articles of trade, which he has acquired upon credit, at the customary interest of five per centum a year. The government, after all this, gives nothing but paper, which is still adding to the mass by which credit has been oppressed, and the present evils created.

It is said in one of the English papers, that Dumourier had deposited two hundred thousand pounds in the British funds. It was never known what Duche, the chaplain of congress, received for his treachery, but Arnold, it was supposed, got about twenty thousand pounds for his attempt to betray the garrison at West-Point.

The French have six millions of livres slotted for secret service money, the ensuing campaign; no doubt to countermine the British project of corruption. This circumstance may turn the tables, and contribute to defeat their enemies with their own weapons.

The French seem to invigorate in their efforts, and strengthen in their resolutions.

Blanchelande, the late governor of St. Domingo, has been convicted of treason against the republic, after a trial of 48 hours, before a jury, by the unanimous suffrages of the court; and yet the aristocrats of France, scattered over England and America, and who have no other employment, are racking their inventions to give a false colour to this, and every transaction of moment, to excite the prejudice of the honest and unreflecting against the French; just as the American refugees in this state and in England, in the late war, were fabricating every calumny to defame their own countrymen, of which every American is fully sensible.

The most alarming consequences were apprehended at Manchester, among the manufacturers, who were out of employment on account of the war. In Scotland, it was said no less than 160,000 persons were deprived of the means of support from the same cause.

On the whole, the Russians stand aloof—the Dutch are inactive as usual—the Spaniards counting their

heads, and trembling for the fate of their galleons—the Prussians remote, cautious, and occupied with their late acquisitions in Poland—the Austrians alone fighting this campaign, as the Prussians fought the last—and the British employed, as we have stated, bombarding the French by paragraphs, and destroying them with their paper artillery.

By these last accounts, Dumourier was making his way to Vienna, in the interior of Germany, and a great distance from France—so that this illustrious traitor has suspended his visionary project of counter-revolution, at least for the present.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his correspondent in America.

"I am extremely sorry to inform you, that, notwithstanding your neutrality, your commerce will not receive that advantage from the rupture between the belligerent powers which some have held out to you, since our ships and cruisers are determined to starve out the republicans of France.

"I would advise such as carry provisions, to arm themselves, since nothing but a spirited conduct will preserve your flag from insult, and your commerce from depredation. The people here are much divided—The ministry furious—The nation groaning, and commercial houses failing. May your happy country live in security! But do not trust the corrupt ministerial men on this side of the water—They would wreak worlds to gratify their views."

Extract of a letter from Belfast, dated April 28, 1793, (per the ship Washington) to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"You can have no idea of the state of things in this country; the linen manufactories, and every species of business entirely knocked up; nor can I see any prospect of matters mending while this war continues. The protestants and catholics joined. When government understood this, they of themselves relieved the latter of the grievances complained of, and the latter are now satisfied, and daily returning thanks. Our volunteers dare not meet, or appear in arms now; their cannon are taken from them, and the army poured down upon us; no less than a regiment of foot here, and the neighbouring towns all full. Our patriots deserted us, and changed sides in the house of lords and commons; and in consequence of the unfortunate turn affairs have taken here, I believe if there were a dozen American ships in our harbour, they would all, in less than a month, be filled with passengers, many of them of the first respectability and property.

"Yesterday our banks quit discounting; not a guinea to be got in Dublin; and you may guess our situation—every post bringing more dismal news—banks and merchants stopping every where."

The frigate l'Ambuscade, in a squall of wind on Friday, lost her fore and mizen top and top-gallant masts, and her main-top gallant mast, supposed to have happened about 25 miles southward of the Hook.

The pilot boat Start, of this port, fell in with her wreck of masts, sails, &c. on Sunday last, and secured the greater part thereof, which she brought up.

Captain Bool, of the schooner Courier, saw l'Ambuscade on Saturday afternoon, about midway between the Hook and Barnegate, with her top-masts an end again, standing off and on.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 28.*

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, dated June 22d.

"I have to relate to you a most melancholy event which will both surprise and distress. On Thursday last an election was held at the court-house, in this borough for field-officers. Several persons discovered the same active zeal to carry their respective tickets, which have been often witnessed in this place; accordingly some smart altercations took place respecting the legal qualifications of the voters; amongst others, major JAMES LAMBERTON and Mr. JOHN DUNCAN exchanged some words which had like to come to blows on the spot, but, by the interference of the spectators, the affair was hushed, and there was no more of it at that time, nor all the next day (Friday). The latter however conceiving his honour hurt had retained it in his mind, and Friday evening sent his brother-in-law JOSEPH POSTELTHWAIT, with a challenge to the former, the purport of which was to meet him next morning with pistols, in the commons by the works, to give him satisfaction for (what he considered) the insult offered him at the election. Major Lamberton not being at home when Mr. Postelthwait called at his house with the challenge, he hunted him from place to place until he at last found him in a friend's house spending an hour after the business of the day in sociable converse, he called him out and delivered him the fatal message verbally, which major Lamberton neither accepted nor declined, but went home to his house; the other followed and delivered it again in writing, allowing five minutes to return an answer, or be deemed a coward in the public estimation: He accordingly accepted the challenge. This morning at the appointed hour, they met on the ground. Major Lamberton with Mr. Robert Huston as his second, Mr. Duncan with Mr. James Blair as his second, Mr. Joseph Postelthwait also accompanied Mr. Duncan. Colonel Wray being observed at some distance walking in the commons, Mr. Postelthwait, at Mr. Duncan's request, went to him and solicited him to attend. While the seconds were measuring out the ground, major Lamberton asked Mr. Duncan when was the matter to end; if both should miss the first time would he then be satisfied?—He replied that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, unless concessions were made. Major Lamberton answered, he was to expect no concessions from him as he conceived he had given him no cause of affront, make your rules by which we shall fight and I shall abide by them. It was agreed that the seconds should measure off eight paces; a score be made in the center from which the parties should start back to back, face about at the word to be given by one of the seconds, march up to each other and reserve their fire as long as they chose; but neither to cross the center mark. This was accordingly observed by both parties with the most scrupulous nicety. At the desire of major Lamberton they shook hands, wished each other future happiness should they fall, went off, wheeled at the word, stepped up to each other with the most seeming undaunted firmness, each reserving his fire until they came to the mark in the center; when the bullet from major Lamberton's pistol unhappily entered Mr. Duncan's head just above the right eye and went through his brains. He fell in a moment with his pistol in his hand and never moved again or discovered the smallest symptoms of life. Thus ended this unhappy catastrophe which has thrown two families in the most pitiable scene of distress."

Extract of a letter from Manchester, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, May 4.

"I am truly rejoiced, at the news of your safe arrival in the land of liberty. Whatever difficulties you may meet with in gaining a knowledge of local business, and establishing yourself in it, you may reckon those difficulties as pleasures, and happiness, to what you must inevitably have experienced, had you staid in this country. This is undoubtedly, the most wretched country in the universe, and from its situation when you left it, though but four months ago, you can form no idea of its present distresses. The war has caused so great a scarcity of money, as was never before known, and has so completely destroyed that confidence, which is the life and soul of trade, that there are but a very few merchantile houses in the kingdom, capable to support their credit. The immense number of bankruptcies and failures is truly shocking, and I believe, that in this country and Scotland, there are several hundred thousands of the labouring parts of the community out of employment. Cash is not to be had at any premium, and some of the manufacturers at Boolton, have adopted the expedient of paying their weavers with potatoes, meal, &c.—Others cannot even pay in that manner, and the poor weavers are obliged to work on credit. You will easily conceive what a shock the neighbourhood has felt, from Jones and Co. bankers, being embarrassed in their affairs. They have not yet indeed made a failure, but they can do very little business, for want of the regular discounts from the bank of England, who have refused their assistance, notwithstanding the tradesmen here have subscribed their names, to give security with Jones and Co. to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds. Several of the most respectable houses in Manchester have called their creditors together, and business is almost entirely at a stand. You will be much concerned to hear, that Joseph Baker and Co. have stopped. How their affairs will turn out, I have not been able to learn, but at the first meeting of their creditors, there appeared a surplus in their favour. The times however are such, that if they are obliged to sell their goods, &c. very little will be produced from them; some of their creditors, I have heard, would be willing to sell for five shillings in the pound. I am sorry to tire you with such a list of unlucky news, and will only mention one circumstance more to you respecting it. Our government, bad as it is, has taken the situation of the country into consideration. The house of commons have nearly come to a resolution, to vote five millions of money, for the support of public credit. This business however is to be managed by a committee chosen by the treasury, and it is much to be feared, that ministerial influence will direct the proceedings of the committee.

"The Star of this morning, contains a declaration of the courts of Russia and Prussia, concerning a new partition of Poland. Thus is a whole nation of generous people, to be ruined and enslaved, and our heaven-born minister, and super-human court, are not only to look silently on this affair, but to go hand in hand, with the same powers, and on the same business against another country. The French however fight nobly, and if their enemies ever get far into the country, it must be cutting up the people, as they go on."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman in Manchester, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 3d May, 1793.

"However disagreeable and distressing the parting from your friends might be, yet I am still confident, that it will in the end, prove one of the pleasing circumstances of your life. In regard to this country, we may say, how are the mighty fallen! credit ruined, no trade, in short every thing distressing to the feelings of a generous mind, is every moment staring us in the face, and I am afraid, that this is but the beginning of distress. Since you left this town the following eight houses have called their creditors together, viz. Grant and Wakefield, Smith and Howarth, Watson, Fielding and Co. Roe and Hirshaw, Birch, Rees, Duxbury and Co. Greenwood and Cooper, Jones and Co. bankers; with several houses, whose names I don't at present recollect; but to cut short a lamentable story, the whole country is in a state of bankruptcy. You will not be surprised, if the circumstances above related be true, that we like the family beautifully described in Goldsmith's Deserted Village, should wish ourselves just on the brink of quitting our native country, to seek one happier across the western main. We wish ourselves with you, enjoying that liberty which only is to be found in a free country.

NORFOLK, *June 26.*

On Saturday last arrived here from Trinidad the Princess de Asturias, captain Patterson, who informs us he was taken by a British privateer schooner, and carried to St. Kitts where his papers were examined, but finding no French property on board, they dismissed him. Captain Patterson says that Martinique was surrounded by English frigates, and no vessel permitted to enter in or come out; that Fort Bourbon was the only place where the national flag then flew, the white flag being hoisted in the other parts; that the frigate La Felicite was drawn high out of the water, her guns ashore, her masts struck, and ports squared, it was designed to make her a kind of battery; that troops were collecting from all the English islands at Barbadoes, where, after being reviewed, they were to proceed to the attack of Martinique, under the command of general Cuyler; that the last body of troops which they expected at Barbadoes had sailed from Grenada on the 25th of May, on board two frigates and some transports, and it was expected the reduction of Fort Bourbon would not be obtained without a deal of bloodshed.

By captain Patterson we also learn that what French property the English have taken from on board American vessels, the English have paid the freight for.

On Wednesday last the Maryland Cutter, captain Porter, spoke a French ship of eight guns from the West-Indies, bound to Baltimore, who had an engagement with an English privateer sloop of ten guns, belonging to Bermuda, which lasted two hours and a half, when the sloop sheered off much disabled, and appeared to have received a shot between wind and water. The ship received no other damage than a few shot in her rigging and sails. Had the privateer continued the engagement a little longer the ship must have struck, having no more than six cartridges left when she sheered off. The action took place about twenty leagues off the Capes.

BALTIMORE, *July 10.*

Yesterday, at three o'clock, arrived at Fell's Point, six ships, (one a Guineaman, with negroes) four brigs, and four schooners, being part of the fleet which sailed from Cape-Francois on the 23d ultimo. The passengers and crews amount to 619 persons. There were, at the same time several other vessels in sight. We hear that 110 sail of the above fleet are destined to this port.

Yesterday forenoon a committee of merchants were appointed by the citizens of Baltimore, assembled on 'Change, to visit the French vessels arrived here, for the purpose of inquiring into the different states and conditions of each passenger on board.—This is done with a view of affording relief to those citizens who had to flee from the dreadful carnage, and shocking massacre of the whites by a savage enemy, at Cape-François, on the 23d ultimo.

The committee appointed are—Messrs. Beaulore, Vochez, Calenave, S. Smith, Sterett and Plunket.

The above gentlemen are to make a report of their proceedings with all possible despatch.

ANNAPOLIS, *July 11.*

DISTRESSING ACCOUNTS from CAPE-FRANCOIS.

On Friday arrived in Baltimore, the schooner Barbara, captain Joseph White, in eleven days from Cape-François, who informs, that three days before he sailed the Cape was set on fire, which had destroyed the principal part of the town, and he thinks could not be stopped until the whole was consumed. The cause of this disaster was, the new commissary of the Cape breaking general Galbo, for misconduct, and ordering him for France, and then issuing orders, that all officers and seamen should be on board of their vessels by six o'clock in the evening. The seamen, exasperated at these orders, rose, with general Galbo at their head, and went up to the government house, where the commissary quartered, in order to know the cause of these orders. When they appeared sure it they were fired on by the negroes and mulattoes, on which an engagement commenced and continued from the 20th to the 23d ult. during which the negroes spared neither men, women nor children. Women and others, who had locked themselves up in their dwelling-houses, in order for protection, as the fire reaching them were seen leaping from the second story, and on their being taken up, as nothing was too inhuman for these desperadoes, were immediately thrown into the flames.

On the 23d, the seamen, after a bloody conflict, were forced to abandon the island—when all the inhabitants fled, some without saving an individual article, except what they had on their backs—but two merchants were able to save their books.—Captain Barney, of Baltimore, who was at the Cape when the conflict began, went on shore with some of his men, and saved a considerable sum of money, belonging to Mr. Dutill.—Captain White supposes he sailed with the fleet, which consisted of upwards of 250 sail.

Captain White parted with 190 sail of the above vessels off Mugoana, bound to different ports, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, &c. These vessels are entirely destitute of their papers, as is also our informant, having all sailed unexpectedly.

Captain White spoke the sloop ———, captain Hall, on Thursday last, bound to Baltimore, who informed him, that the English had made an attack on Martinique, in which the French gained considerable advantage.

A French gentleman, who came passenger with captain White, gave the following statement.

The marines in the harbour of the Cape, being provoked with the insults which the free mulattoes cast to them, entered the city the 20th of June, at forty minutes after three o'clock in the evening; the marines were 2,500 in number. The mulattoes, fearful of being overcome, retired to the prison of the city, named Jeole, and released more than 1,200 negro and mulatto prisoners, chiefly taken among the insurgents, and a great part of whom had been in irons more than

six months; the same free mulattoes armed immediately the negro slaves of the city, who all at the same instant fired upon all the white people they met: the fire arms blazed all the night. The 22d, a great number of the brigands of the Plain entered the city by a principal port (la Fossette) of which the free mulattoes were in possession. The negroes set fire the same evening, to the house of la Feore, in the street called Conseil: the same brigands forced into different houses, beat up the whites who were there concealed, and conducted them to the barracks, where they kept them prisoners: the brigands pillaged the same houses, and carried their plunder out of the city, through the Fossette. The 23d, the engagements were more obstinate, and more considerable. They say, that this same evening all the whites who had been sheltered in the barracks, where they had been conducted, were unmercifully murdered by order of the chiefs of the brigands; neither women nor children were spared; several parts of the city were laid in ashes: the same day a number of whites, who ran towards the harbour to escape the ferocity of the insurgents, were killed. The whites were equally weakened by the brigands, and the fires were general: the conflagration began at day-break, and continued all the night.

On Tuesday last near forty sail of French square-rigged vessels, from Cape-François, passed this harbour on their way to Baltimore—They were convoyed to the Capes by three ships of the line and several frigates, and, we are informed, have on board a number of the unfortunate inhabitants of Cape-François.

On the approach of the seventeenth anniversary of the declaration of American independence, the citizens of Annapolis met, to make arrangements for the commemoration of that glorious event, when the heat of the weather determined them to hold the festival in Mills's garden, a pleasant situation within view of the town. Accordingly, on Thursday last, a very numerous company of gentlemen partook of an handsome entertainment prepared by Mr. Mills, and the following toasts were drank with a degree of enthusiasm that clearly evinced the strong republican principles, the ardent love of liberty, and the warm and grateful attachment to our first friends and allies, that prevail among the inhabitants of this place.

1st. The day—the glorious anniversary of our independence, and all who honour it.

2d. The People of the United States.

3d. The Government of the United States.

4th. The President of the United States.

5th. The Legislature of the Union.

6th. The Republic of France.

7th. The National Convention of France,

8th. The Patriotic Generals and Armies of France.

9th. Success to the efforts of the French Patriots by sea and land, and confusion to the armies of the despots combined against them.

10th. The Author of the Rights of Man, and all who, like him, devote their lives to the instruction of mankind.

11th. The late American Army, and the Memory of those who bled for American Independence.

12th. The Army now defending the western frontiers.

13th. The Friends of the French Revolution—of Liberty and Equality, throughout the world.

14th. May America continue to enjoy the blessings of peace without forfeiting her gratitude or dignity.

15th. The People and Government of Maryland.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

F. GREEN.

Annapolis. 1

JUST PUBLISHED

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

That celebrated little book, entitled,

SURE and *CERTAIN METHODS* of attaining a long and healthy life;

Written by *Lewis Cornaro*, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, with a recommendation by the hon. *Joseph Addison* (author of the Spectator) in the following words:

Cornaro was of as infirm constitution till about forty, when he steadily persisting in the course of life recommended in this book, he recovered a perfect state of health, insomuch, that at four score he published this work. He lived to give a third or fourth edition of it, and after having passed his hundredth year died without pain or agony, like one who falls asleep. The treatise I mention has been taken notice of by several eminent authors, and is written with such a spirit of chearfulness, religion, and good-sense, as are the natural concomitants of temperance and sobriety.—" The mixture of the old man in it is to them a recommendation to it than a discredit."

N. B. The London edition of this very entertaining and valuable book has sold for 6s. The American edition, on a fair paper and large type, neatly bound and lettered, 3/3 each. 1 M. L. Weems

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a negro woman named VICK and her child named LIZ, and say they belong to Edward Streetfreet, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county. Their master is hereby requested to pay their gaol fees and other expences and take them away, or they will be sold agreeable to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, June 23, 1793.

LOTTERY.

P. FITZHUGH presents his compliments to those friends to whom was committed the disposal of his lottery tickets, and will be much obliged by their notifying to him as early as possible their respective successes in the sale of them; he has already had returns sufficient to warrant him in saying that the lottery will certainly be drawn in the course of the ensuing fall, and he will thank those gentlemen who may not be able to dispose of all the tickets in their possession by the first day of September, for returning immediately after such as may be then unsold.

July 6, 1793. 10 7 8

Baltimore, July 1, 1793.

THE subscribers propose opening in this town, should sufficient encouragement offer for that purpose, a CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The advantages arising from such an institution, to the public, are too obvious and well understood to make much recommendation on the subject in this way necessary, to induce a discerning, enlightened public, to patronise it: Let it suffice to say, that of all methods generally used for communicating knowledge, this is the easiest, most advantageous, and least expensive to the generality of readers. This library is principally collected already, and will consist of 2500 volumes, judiciously chosen, in the different branches of religious, entertaining, and polite literature, and shall be augmented from time to time, by such new publications, and other works, as may be found agreeable to the taste, and will add to the entertainment of the patrons thereof.

E. VALLETTE and Co.

N. B. Subscriptions for the above LIBRARY, taken in at the printing-office, Annapolis. 1

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are *earnestly requested* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorised to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

2

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILES END, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; fifty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 26th, 1793. 3

LOST,

From the Boat EAGLE,

[One of the passage-boats belonging to Broad Creek,]

A TOW-BOAT, about nine feet long, of *cedar* timbers. She parted her tow-ling on Thursday the 13th instant, on her passage to Annapolis, the wind blowing then very hard at *south*. She was seen to be taken up by a schooner coming down from Baltimore, between the mouth of Magothy river and the isle of Kent, off the wind-mill of Aquila Brown, Esquire, who saw the schooner *put out her boat and* take the drifting boat up, and carry her on *board*. The schooner, from the *violence* of the wind, and a *heavy* sea, was obliged to put into Magothy river for a *harbour*. From the appearance of a number of people on deck, (supposed to be *passengers*) the schooner was conceived to be a packet-boat, either from Miles or Choptank rivers. A suitable reward will be given for the return of said boat, *perfectly to the satisfaction* of the taker up, upon her being delivered here, or to Mr. GEORGE MANN, in Annapolis, and the favour thankfully acknowledged, by

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Kent Island, June 19, 1793. 3 X

May 15, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 2d day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who says he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia: he is about seventeen years old, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His master is desired to pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county. 7

In St. John's College, July 1, 1793.

At a meeting of the visitors and governors, this day held agreeably to notice,

RESOLVED,

THAT this board be adjourned to Monday the 14th inst. 10 o'clock, and that public notice be given by advertisement in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Maryland Journal, that on that day the board will take into consideration a proposal for instituting a school for grammar English and oratory, and determine whether or not an assistant to the professor of languages shall be appointed.

By order,

2X JOHN THOMAS, Prof. pro tempore.

MULES.

THE subscriber has engaged a number of MULES to gentlemen in Charles county by the 1st of September next, and proposes extending his orders, provided further application is made——Likely two year olds will come from 60 to 65, and one year olds from 40 to 45 dollars.——Little need be said to recommend those valuable animals, their hardiness and longevity must give them a decided preference to horses for the cultivation of light sandy soils.——Letters of application, left with Mr. Simpson, residing with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq; by the 25th of July, with directions to whom the mules be delivered, in Annapolis, will be attended to.——One or two elegant full blooded young stud horses will be received in payment.

2 ASHBEL WELLES.

Dougheregan Manor, Elk-Ridge, 28th June, 1793.

George-town, 22d June, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the CITY of WASHINGTON will meet on Monday the 29th of July next. Mr. DUCROT will attend on those who may apply to make divisions in CARROLLSBURGH and HAMBURGH, subject to the confirmation of the commissioners. If he should be absent Mr. GANTT will transact this business, which the commissioners are anxious to have completed. Those who cannot conveniently attend will empower, in writing, some friend to transact the business on their part.

2 The COMMISSIONERS.

The subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement heretofore given him in his *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory*, and takes the liberty to inform them, that in future it will be carried on at the same place, extensively, under the firm of HOPKINS and HARRIS.

GERRARD HOPKINS.

HOPKINS & HARRIS,

CABINET-MAKERS,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Gay-street, near the Upper-Bridge,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have and intend to keep a constant supply of good materials and workmen, to make all kinds of cabinet and chair furniture, in the neatest and newest taste, on reasonable terms; they hope by their fidelity and expedition to merit the confidence of the public.

They have for Sale, a quantity of

MAHOGANY either in the logs or planks.

Baltimore, June, 1793. 2 H. & H.

Stop a Rascal.

RAN away, on the 23d of June, from the subscriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery county, negro DICK, a very black slim fellow with a thin visage, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; took with him a white kersey twilled over jacket, 1 pair kersey overalls dyed yellow, 1 pair new crocus overalls, 2 osnabrig shirts, and a coarse hat; this fellow was raised by Mr. Selby, near the head of the Eastern Branch, and sold to Mr. Hugh Baker, in Frederick county, and is supposed to have made to one of those places.

Also ran away at the same time negro RACHEL, Dick's wife, about 5 feet high, a light black negro, has had several children, supposed to be now with child; took with her a kersey jacket and petticoat dyed yellow, 1 striped calico gown, 1 white linen jacket bound with calico, 1 silk gauze apron, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 1 new dark ground red striped calico petticoat, black shoes, yarn stockings, 1 coarse hat with a black ribbon round the crown, with sundry other cloaths. Whoever secures the above negroes in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS for the fellow, and FOUR DOLLARS for the woman, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

2 AQUILA JOHNS.

COMMITMED to my custody, on the 22d of June, 1793, a negro man who calls himself MARK, and says he belongs to BURFORD COTTRELL, of Charles county; he is five feet three inches high, well made, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on when committed, a green cotton over jacket, a white cotton ditto, one under ditto, an osnabrig shirt, a pair green cotton trousers, an old felt hat. His master is desired to take him away and pay his fees and other charges in twenty days, or he will be sold in ten days thereafter, by

2 WM. D. BEALL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

TAKEN up adrift, near Hacker's point, a raw BOAT, about fifteen feet keel, painted on the stern, "JOHN, of New-Providence." The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to JOHN GRAY, on Magothy river. X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MISS Anderson, Annapolis.

John Bollen (3), Annapolis; capt. Henry Baldwin, Head of Severn; Mrs. Bonner, Lower Marlborough.

Robert Coulden, J. T. Chase (2), John Callahan, Francis Charlton, care of Wallace and Muir, J. Chalmers, James Clark, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; Thomas Coates (2), Greenbury's Point; John Crow, care of John Snowden, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (7), John Davidson, George Duvall, Elizabeth Dorsey, Dr. Henry Davidge, Annapolis; Howard Duvall, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall, Portland Manor; Richard Dent, Patowmack.

Fanny Edwards, Annapolis.

Philip Richd. Fendall, William Foxcroft, John Farquhar (2), Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent Island; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent.

John Gwinn, Sally Golder, John Gibson, jun. care of Mr. Ridout, Frederick Green, George Geneft, Thomas Graham, Annapolis; Dr. James Gray, Calvert county; James Galloway, Maryland.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Nicholas Harwood, William Hanson, John Howard, Annapolis; John F. Hardy, Magruders; James Hutchings (2), Kent Island.

Daniel Jennifet, Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

Major Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne; Samuel Lane, Sarah A. Lyles, Calvert county.

Bond Martin, Anne Mainard, John F. Mercer, Thomas D. Merrick (2), Annapolis; capt. Samuel Maynard (4), near Annapolis.

Wilfred Neale (3), Annapolis.

William Perry, jun. William Pinkney, Ninian Pinkney, Annapolis; Dr. Pottenger, Queen-Anne.

Allen Quynn (2), Annapolis.

John Randall (2), John Ridout, Randall and Dolozier, John Rhodes, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), James Shaw (4), Aria Smith, James Steele, George Sirlott, Mary Simson, Annapolis; William Stewart, Mount Stewart; capt. James Somervell, Prince-George's county.

Henry Troup, Robert Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Toft, Head of South river; Mrs. Topping (2), Wye river.

Gabriel Vaul, Charles Unsworth, Annapolis.

Eliz. Whitewood, William Whetcroft (2), James Whetcroft, Burton Whetcroft, William Wilkins, John Welsh, Mr. Wilkinson, William Wells, Charles Wolis, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post Office for letters are requested to send the MONEY, or they will not be delivered.

July 1, 1793. 2

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

SCHEME
OF THE
LOTTERY, No. II.
For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1	A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000, & cash	30,000, are	50,000
1	ditto	15,000, & cash	25,000, are	40,000
1	ditto	15,000, & cash	15,000, are	30,000
1	ditto	10,000, & cash	10,000, are	20,000
1	ditto	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1	ditto	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1	Cash prize of			10,000
2	ditto	5,000 each,	are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20	ditto	500,	are	10,000
100	ditto	100,	are	10,000
200	ditto	50,	are	10,000
400	ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000	ditto	20,	are	20,000
15,000	ditto	10,	are	150,000
16,739	Prizes.			
33,261	Blanks.			
50,000	Tickets, at 8 dollars each,		are	400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

4 S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a black MARE COLT, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3X BASIL BROWN.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20th, 1793.

SCHEME
OF
WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.
LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, -	793	10 0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320	0 0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, -	200	0 0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto, -	100	0 0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto, -	100	0 0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto, - -	100	0 0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto, - -	100	0 0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, -	37	10 0
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, -	63	0 0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in, bottles, -	435	0 0
	First drawn blank, - -	1	0 0
	173 Prizes.	£. 2250	0 0
	577 Blanks.		
	750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250	0 0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grahame, Peter Emmerson, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. 43

June 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman named SALL, who says she belongs to John M'Atee, of Prince-George's county, near Broad creek. Her master is hereby required to take her way, and pay her fees and other expences.

2 Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN MUNROE,
Boot & Shoe-Maker,
Cove-Hill-Street,
ANNAPOLIS,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their patronage, and begs leave to inform them, and the public in general, that he has again received from LONDON, a supply of fresh Spanish and Morocco leather, together with sundry other articles. Having supplied himself with a general assortment of materials, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish those who please to favour him with their commands, with any article belonging to any of the various branches of his business.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Spanish and Morocco leather, New-England black and white stuff shoes, gentlemens shoe, knee and boot buckles, spurs, children's clasps, shoe-makers tools, shoe heels, black balls, and sundry other articles, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. Store-keepers in the country may be supplied with ladies slippers by the dozen, or larger quantity. A generous profit will be allowed on his selling price. 6X

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBEN, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792. 23

For SALE,

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will dispose of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plank and get knees. Any person wanting the above articles may be supplied, by giving reasonable notice. The subscriber will oblige himself, for a moderate price, to haul the timber to the landing, which is a good one for vessels to take it off. The best judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the state. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are well calculated for the purpose of ship building, and where several ships have been built.

6w RICHARD CHEW.

Anne-Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre		2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780	0 0
1 *to* 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,		100	0 0
	1 ditto,		50	0 0
	1 ditto,		46	0 0
	647 ditto, of 40s. each,		1294	0 0
	667 Prizes.		£. 7000	
	3333 Blanks.			

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walle, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

46 JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

THE subscriber has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will sell.

He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.

6 THO. HARWOOD.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.